Fitness for transport

I. General comments
   a. Clear definitions
   b. Harmonised standards in the EU (x2)
   c. Best practice factsheet for private transport

II. Ruminants
   a. Comments on the paperboard
      - Slaughter transport of high producing dairy cows (long time without milking)
      - Transport with "leg" straps split guard
      - Transport of young calves
      - Late pregnancy
      - For pregnant cows, what is the maximum period of gestation acceptable for short AND long trips
      - What are the best indicators to assess the phase of pregnancy at the departure time for dairy cows and meat cows?
      - Gestation age
      - Calves age vs. healed navel vs. immunological group
      - How to transport the "less unfit" animals that finally we decide to transport?
      - Maximum temperature/heat stress during transport (sea transport during summer in Mediterranean countries)
      - Lameness score/pain score
      - Lameness in relation to fitness to transport
      - When do special transport conditions mitigate transport risks for injured animals sufficiently? E.g. separate transport in straw bedding
      - Post-mortem lesions: different types in order to know where the lesion has occurred. For instance, necrosis in broken limb (the problem has not occurred on transport or slaughterhouses but on farm)
   b. Summary of the discussion
      - Need clear definitions of indicators (lameness, navel issues) and how to use them, considering the feasibility.
      - The legislation is very unprecise (e.g. "slightly ill/injured")
      - More precise categorisation of what is "fit for transport/slaughter" in legislation (e.g. more different categories of distance).

- Consider environmental/infrastructure circumstances for assessing fitness for transport (temperature, road conditions).
- Leg straps → technical devices that prevent worst cases
- Transport of gravid animals → 90% is too long + lung problems

FITNESS FOR TRANSPORT

clear definitions

Best practice fact sheet for privat transport

harmonised Standards in the EU

harmonised standards in the EU

Slaughter transport of high ~~yielding~~ milk cows
Clean cows without milking

transport with "leg" straps Split guard

late pregnancy

Transport of young calves

90% - Reg. 1/2005
~~Fitness for transport~~

1. FOR PREGNANT COWS - WHAT is the MAX. PERIOD OF GESTATION ACCEPTABLE
   - FOR SHORT TRIP
   - FOR LONG TRIPS

2. WHAT ARE THE BEST INDICATORS TO ASSESS THE FASE OF PREGNANCY AT THE DEPARTURE TIME?
   - MILK COWS
   - MEAT COWS

TRANSPORT TO SLAUGHTERHOUSES:

HOW TRANSPORT THE "LESS UNFIT" ANIMALS THAT FINALY WE DECIDED TO TRANSPORT

Ruminants

1 Fitness for transport

Max temp. / Heat stress during transport & sea transport during Summer in Mediterranean

- Gestation age
- Lameness - Score 1 Pain-Score (more precision) vs. move without pain
- Calve age vs. ~~hemorrhagical~~ gap vs healed navel

- Lameness in relation to fitness for transport.
- When do/are special transport conditions mitigate transport risks for injured animals sufficiently? E.g. seperate transport in straw bedding.

Ruminants

Post mortem lesions: ≠ types in order to know where the lesion has occurred. For instance necrosis in broken limb (if the problem has not occured in transport or slaughterhouse, but at farm)